

THE POPULAR HOUSE FURNISHERS AT POPULAR PRICES.

That will surprise you. We have always been correctly termed "THE POPULAR HOUSE FURNISHERS AT POPULAR PRICES." For the next week only, our prices on CARPETS and MATTINGS will be more than popular—they will be startling—astounding; the result of a DARING PURCHASE made by our buyer while in Philadelphia about ten days ago. The prettiest assortment of patterns of the season.

INGRAINS BRUSSELS

Ingrains.....	15c
Ingrains.....	25c
Ingrains CC.....	40c
Ingrains, Extra Super, All Wool....	50c
Extra Super, All Wool...	60c
Extra Super, All Wool.....	65c
Heavy 3-ply.	60c

Moquettes

Brussels.....	46c
Brussels.....	58c
Brussels.....	75c
Velvets.....	90c
Velvets.....	\$1.00
Moquettes.....	\$1.00
Moquettes.....	\$1.25

Mattings Our Terms

Mattings.....	18c
Mattings.....	21c
Cotton Warp....	24c
Cotton Warp....	28c

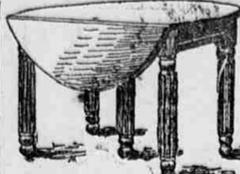
Week Month	
\$ 10 worth—	\$ 1.00, \$ 4.00
20 worth—	1.25, 4.50
30 worth—	1.50, 5.00
50 worth—	2.00, 7.50
75 worth—	2.50, 8.00
100 worth—	2.50, 10.00
200 worth—	4.00, 15.00

Oil Cloth.

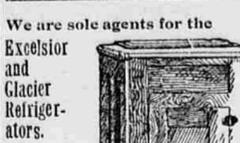
Oil Cloth.....	16c
Oil Cloth.....	23c
Linoleum.....	43c
Linoleum.....	54c
Chenille	\$2.25
Curtains.....	AND UPWARD



Baby Carriages.
In all styles. We have the famous baby carriage and offer this one as a leader for this week only, at \$3.50.



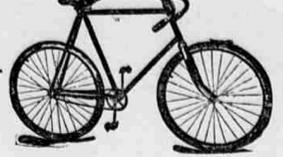
This 6-foot Extension Table
Nicely finished in antique and well made—Price for this week only \$3.60



We are sole agents for the Excelsior and Glacier Refrigerators.
This year we are pushing the Excelsior and the prices are making them go very fast. Prices range from \$7.50 up

Our Bicycle Department.

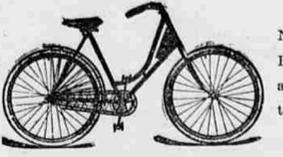
Has proved to be an immense success. Why shouldn't it? We give the *Easiest Terms* to be had, and the **GLADIATOR** has already achieved a reputation in Chicago and the east over and above all other wheels. Two models \$100.00 and \$85.00, the same for time or cash.



We keep them in Repair Including Punctures.

Ironclad Guarantee with Every Wheel.

3,250 feet of floor space devoted exclusively for a free riding school, with competent instructors in attendance.



Be sure and buy your wheel from an established firm that will not be out of business in a few months from now.

No exclusive Bicycle store can afford to give the terms that we do

Our Ladies' **GLADIATOR** for \$85.00 is getting more popular every day. It's the prettiest and most stylish ladies' wheel made. We also have the **SPARTACUS** for \$75.00.

Peoples Furniture & Carpet Co.

115-1317 FARNAM ST.

THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Record of a Year's Development of Niagara Falls' Power.

TELEPHONE LINE BUILDING IN LONDON

Electrical Transmission of Light—Edison's Pictures on the Wall—Important Improvements in the Application of Electricity.

It was a year ago, on the 4th inst., that Mr. Rudolph Baumann, the Swiss engineer, moved the small hand wheel which controls the first great turbine in the central station of the Niagara Falls Power company. Then the field of the generator revolved quietly, effectively, and the civil, hydraulic and electrical engineers who had helped build the plant knew that their work was a success. The machinery which had the power of transforming the energy was all it was expected to be, and since then two others have been successfully erected. All that remained to be done one year ago was the construction of proper conductors to convey the electrical force to the point of application and use, and since then this has been done, so that today the lands of the power company are lighted by several factories, the Philadelphia Record, they are a carburettor plant, formerly of Monacaola City, Pa.; an alum works, a branch of the Kensington (Pa.) plant; a carbide factory, to furnish the material with which to make acetylene gas, and a potash and sodium works. In addition to these the power from these mighty generators, built by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company of Pittsburgh, Pa., is being used for operating the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric railway, and the various lines in the City of Niagara Falls. Other factories are in process of erection, and a large portion of the work had to be abandoned along the route. Within a few days the United company leased the roof of one of the buildings in which we had a small office, and a written note upon me to have a fixture we had upon the building removed by noon the next day or they would take it down themselves. The fixture had considerable business. The London and Globe company had their office in the Wool exchange, an immense building, fronting on two streets, the entire roof of which we had leased, and the United company, without any written notice, had taken off the hook to answer a supposed call upon the roof of this building. I secured for the London and Globe company the lease of the roof of the building on three sides that occupied by the United company—the fourth side being the street. There was also a place near the Bank of England, where it was very difficult to secure a building high enough to carry the trunk lines to one section of the city—in fact, there was only one, and that was occupied by a firm with which our company had considerable business. The United company had appropriated the roof of this building without any lease, and had a large number of wires and cables thereon. The lease of this roof having been secured for the London and Globe company, I constructed an apparatus which would send over a line a very strong current of electricity that would ring magnetic bells, and when the telephone was taken off the hook to answer a supposed call would cause the induction in the receiving telephone to be so strong that no conversation could be heard. This instrument, constructed by a large battery, was placed in the Wool exchange office ready for use.

cent efficiency will give 5,000-horse power. The guide wheel has thirty-six buckets, and the turbine wheel thirty-two. These buckets are thickened in the middle, this being the most approved form of bucket, said to be especially useful when the wheel is acting at part gate. The shaft wheel leading from the wheels to the generator is a steel tube, thirty-eight inches in diameter, except at points where it passes the journal bearings or guides, at which point it is eleven inches in diameter and solid. They are warranted by the makers to keep the speed constant in any and every ordinary condition of operation, and not allow it to vary more than 4 per cent, should the work done be suddenly increased or diminished by 25 per cent. The entire weight of the shafts and all revolving parts aggregating 169,000 pounds, is supported and float, as is were, in the wheel case.

Obtaining the rights from property owners for the running of telephone exchange lines in London is a very troublesome and expensive business, says a writer in Electricity. A large number of the buildings are built on ground which is leased for a long term of years, and since these are often subject to it is necessary to get the written permission of all to place the fixtures on the roofs. Generally, as a consideration for this privilege, the telephone company has to agree to keep the roofs in repair. In laying out the route for trunk lines, often the particular building you require is very difficult to secure, and more especially so if the janitor should by accident ascertain this fact.

In 1882 the London and Globe Telephone and Maintenance company was engaged in establishing a telephone service in London in opposition to the Bell Telephone company, which controlled the Bell and Edison patents for London. Conflicts arose frequently between the employees of the two companies and especially in reference to house wires.

"Proceeding along this line of experiment, I passed a magnetic needle back and forth along the spectrum and discovered at a certain distance beyond the violet ray the existence of an electric ray, or, more properly, an electric division of the ray. Proceeding further with the experiment, I made that an ordinary machine needle and attached it to a coil of wire, and placed the end of the spectrum was at a certain point between the electric and actinic division plainly influenced by an invisible force, and therefore light had a magnetic as well as an electric property.

"I made no attempt to utilize these properties of light in any other manner than to make the discovery of a new means of transmitting light electrically after the manner of sound by the telephone. Sound in the telephone is transformed into electricity in the transmitter and is conducted by wire to the receiver, where the electricity is transformed into sound. So it is with my apparatus. It is simply a soft iron magnet inclosed in a box, connected by ten feet of wire with a similar soft iron magnet at the other end. A lighted candle placed in front of the opening in one box by means of those invisible properties excites a current of electricity, which is transmitted to the other magnet and there reconverted into its original form. By interposition of a prism the light is reproduced. I may claim for the discovery beyond all the difficulties that stand in the way, and that it will be possible some time to stand at an instrument in San Francisco and not only hear but see the man with whom we talk even farther away, and the transmission of photographs around the world in as short a time as a cablegram is now sent between

ordered all their fixtures and wires removed from the buildings we had secured leases of by noon the next day.

EXTENDING THE POWER OF THE EYE.

Dr. Frank M. Close of Oakland, Cal., has discovered a new application for the X or Roentgen ray, by which he expects to develop an apparatus for the electrical transmission of light, so that in the future it will be possible to see long distances through the medium of electric wires. "Telectroscope" is the name Dr. Close applies to this apparatus, which in its present crude state is little more in appearance than two glass boxes connected with 10 feet of wire, one of which is called by its inventor the transmitter and the other the receiver. In front of the receiver a piece of tourmaline Iceland spar is placed, and to this the eye of the person testing the apparatus is placed. In front of the opening of the transmitter is placed a lighted candle, and immediately the eye perceives the flame of the candle, though ten feet distant and in an adjoining room. For the purpose of the experiment the candle is placed in a box, and the light is analogous to the transmission of sound by electricity. "I was first led into these experiments by the discovery some years ago of the thermic ray, a hitherto unknown property of light. By passing a thermometer back and forth along the solar spectrum I was found that neither of the seven colors rays had a perceptible influence upon the thermometer, but that at a certain distance beyond the red rays there occurred a remarkable effect, the mercury rising rapidly. Repeated experiments demonstrated that the effect was not due to heat, but to an invisible heat property of light. Afterwards Dr. Vegele, the eminent photographic scientist, discovered the existence of the invisible actinic ray.

"I passed a magnetic needle back and forth along the spectrum and discovered at a certain distance beyond the violet ray the existence of an electric ray, or, more properly, an electric division of the ray. Proceeding further with the experiment, I made that an ordinary machine needle and attached it to a coil of wire, and placed the end of the spectrum was at a certain point between the electric and actinic division plainly influenced by an invisible force, and therefore light had a magnetic as well as an electric property.

"I made no attempt to utilize these properties of light in any other manner than to make the discovery of a new means of transmitting light electrically after the manner of sound by the telephone. Sound in the telephone is transformed into electricity in the transmitter and is conducted by wire to the receiver, where the electricity is transformed into sound. So it is with my apparatus. It is simply a soft iron magnet inclosed in a box, connected by ten feet of wire with a similar soft iron magnet at the other end. A lighted candle placed in front of the opening in one box by means of those invisible properties excites a current of electricity, which is transmitted to the other magnet and there reconverted into its original form. By interposition of a prism the light is reproduced. I may claim for the discovery beyond all the difficulties that stand in the way, and that it will be possible some time to stand at an instrument in San Francisco and not only hear but see the man with whom we talk even farther away, and the transmission of photographs around the world in as short a time as a cablegram is now sent between

"In my present apparatus only about ten feet of wire is used, but the result would be the same with ten miles. It is crude, but so was the first telephone. It was long after sound was first transmitted before articulate speech could be heard at great distances. It may be years before the perfected 'telectroscope' is a perfect realization, but I believe that, whether I succeed in perfecting it or not, some one will solve all the difficulties that stand in the way, and that it will be possible some time to stand at an instrument in San Francisco and not only hear but see the man with whom we talk even farther away, and the transmission of photographs around the world in as short a time as a cablegram is now sent between

a possibility." Dr. Close is also the inventor and builder of the electrical automobile submarine torpedo.

EDISON'S LATEST.

A new invention by Thomas A. Edison was shown to a few favored persons at the West Orange laboratory one evening last week. The new machine is really a grown up kinetoscope, and is a success, in the opinion of the New York Herald, in the application of the X-ray light and the Edison effect. The process is that of an easily removed soft powder. Since it abolishes the acid bath with its known deteriorating effect on the rod, the process is especially valuable for the production of wire for cables. This preparation of wire rod for drawing not only effects economy in time, labor, expense and space, but gives a greatly improved product.

The attempt of the manufacturers to turn out an electric hand lamp has not hitherto been attended with much success. The lamp, which is really serviceable, has generally been unwieldy. A Vienna electrical engineer seems to have overcome the difficulty. His lamps are constructed in the shape of bottles, clocks, opera glasses, or in imitation of any object whatever, but they all embody the same principle. In the bottle-shaped lamps, the bottle neck contains a small battery, in which three pairs of platinum and zinc elements of the smallest possible size are concealed. This battery is said to furnish a current of from four to five amperes at six volts. A minute incandescent lamp is connected to the poles of the battery, and protected by a knob of cut glass, the lower part of which is silvered, and acts as a reflector. The body of the bottle contains the reservoir, in which the battery solution is kept. As soon as the battery solution reaches the fluid reaches the battery the current is generated, and the lamp glows with a brilliant light. No sooner is the bottle replaced in a vertical position than the light is extinguished. When the lamp is not in use there is no waste of material, and the smallest-sized bottle will furnish a continuous light for about half an hour.

The first picture shown was a colored panorama of a serpentine dance by Anabelle, which was set in motion. The battery solution was attached to the poles of the lamp. The inventor himself and the marquis at the result, although with his usual critical eye he discovered flaws in the film which he pointed out to the inventor. The inventor himself and the marquis at the result, although with his usual critical eye he discovered flaws in the film which he pointed out to the inventor.

ANABELLE DANCED FOR FIVE MINUTES, and then a panorama of the latest English Derby was thrown upon the screen.

Dr. Edison expects to be able soon to improve the photograph so he will be able to take records double the length of those which the present cylinders will contain, and the vitascope and photograph will then be so combined that it will be possible for an audience to watch a photographic reproduction of a grand opera and hear the singers and see the acting with as much distinctness and clarity as if they were in the opera house.

ANNEALING WIRE RODS.

The bending of a wire rod heated to redness causes slag scale, and oxidized particles which in this condition are very objectionable. This has been remedied by the use of electric heating. The rod is reeled off the coil without previous subjection to an atmosphere of any kind. It is then passed through a bath of water, and the scale is loosened. The rod is then passed through wire brushes and other cleaning apparatus, from which it comes out a pure soft wire ready for drawing. When necessary, the rod after being heated by the current may be passed through rollers to reduce its diameter, and thus labor and expense will be saved. This process, of course, be repeated whenever through the application of the drawing block the rod has become too brittle. This method of preparing the rod offers many valuable advantages, especially the elimination of kilns, baths and labor, and the drying, heating and shaking of the rod coils. It also reduces one of the great troubles of the wire industry, the objectionable drainage and sulphur acid. All danger of fumes or under

heating the rod is avoided by the uniform application of the electrical heat to all parts of the rod. This secures not only thorough cleaning and annealing, but the heating is from the core to the surface, instead of from the surface to the core, as in the application of external heat, the scale is not burned in, but drops naturally, and the oxidation is slight, and in the form of an easily removed soft powder. Since it abolishes the acid bath with its known deteriorating effect on the rod, the process is especially valuable for the production of wire for cables. This preparation of wire rod for drawing not only effects economy in time, labor, expense and space, but gives a greatly improved product.

ELECTRIC HAND LAMPS.

The attempt of the manufacturers to turn out an electric hand lamp has not hitherto been attended with much success. The lamp, which is really serviceable, has generally been unwieldy. A Vienna electrical engineer seems to have overcome the difficulty. His lamps are constructed in the shape of bottles, clocks, opera glasses, or in imitation of any object whatever, but they all embody the same principle. In the bottle-shaped lamps, the bottle neck contains a small battery, in which three pairs of platinum and zinc elements of the smallest possible size are concealed. This battery is said to furnish a current of from four to five amperes at six volts. A minute incandescent lamp is connected to the poles of the battery, and protected by a knob of cut glass, the lower part of which is silvered, and acts as a reflector. The body of the bottle contains the reservoir, in which the battery solution is kept. As soon as the battery solution reaches the fluid reaches the battery the current is generated, and the lamp glows with a brilliant light. No sooner is the bottle replaced in a vertical position than the light is extinguished. When the lamp is not in use there is no waste of material, and the smallest-sized bottle will furnish a continuous light for about half an hour.

POPULAR TREES AS LIGHTNING RODS.

There has been an investigation in Germany on the subject of the tendency of trees in general to be struck by lightning, with special reference to the poplar. The quantity of different kinds of woods was determined by placing pieces between the poles of a Holtz machine, and noting the quantity of electricity which was accumulated before a spark passed. The woods containing fats were in all cases poorer conductors, while those containing starch were better. Among the latter the best were poplar, oak and willow, and it was decided that the poplar tree was an exceptionally good lightning conductor. Various authorities were cited in support of the conclusion that where protection from lightning was specially desired the planting of poplar trees near the buildings to be protected was advisable. At the same time the trees need not be too numerous, and they must not be too near the buildings. A number of cases were cited to show that by increasing the number of trees the protection is not increased, and that absolute safety is not obtained even by the planting of trees. In many cases the lightning had jumped from the trees to the house. It was found that the danger of the current jumping from the trees to the roof of a building is very great when the distance between them is less than six and one-half feet.

RELIGIOUS.

Luther's bible, which he used in his study, is in the possession of a Berlin museum. Its margins are covered with notes in Luther's handwriting.

Dr. Alexander, the new prime of all Ireland, is over 70, and of late he has lost something of the fire of his eloquence; but he is, with the possible exception of Dr. Selmond, by far the greatest preacher in the church in Ireland.

Washington, D. C., includes in its territory the District of Columbia and the four counties of the southern tier of Maryland—Prince George's, St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert. It was formerly a part of the Maryland diocese, and the division was made not only with the consent, but with the recommendation of the bishop of Maryland.

Rev. John B. Devine, pastor of Hope chapel, New York, and an expert in city mission work, in a recent number of the Independent gives it as his opinion after extended personal contact with officers and men of the Salvation army that the army, as an institution, is a dangerous rival of the church of Christ, instead of being the helpful ally that it has been uniformly considered to be.

A Cripple Creek correspondent of the Chicago Evening Post says: "Among the celebrities of Cripple Creek is Rev. C. Y. Grimes, an Episcopal clergyman, elected at the Chicago Theological seminary, whose early career embraced life on the frontier among 'cow-punchers.' He is a man of unusual force, of dignity and firmness. His church is crowded to overflowing. His eloquence and presence would grace the foremost pulpits in the east, where \$10,000 salaries are paid, but he modestly prefers to stand his ground here at the very gates of hell, knowing his fitness to fearlessly cope with the old red devil. Some day he may be chosen bishop. His guild house floats the American flag, surmounted by a cross, for which he has been criticised, but his reply came that God was first, country afterward, and that no man could be entrusted with the latter unless a firm believer in his Creator. That flag floats in spite of croakers, and assures the incoming stranger of the existence of righteousness and patriotism."

IMPETRIES.

Rev. Dr. X, occupying a charge in a New England church, announced some time ago that the regular weekly prayer meeting would be devoted to discussion of a certain question of general interest to the congregation. Many members of the church wished to take part in the discussion; it was therefore decided to limit each member's remarks to five minutes. When the speaker's time expired, the clergyman was to notify him by rapping with a pencil on the desk. Deacon A, a notoriously long-winded speaker and exhorter, was one of the members at whom the restriction was specially directed. As every body anticipated, the deacon was one of the first to address the meeting, and he had not fairly started on his remarks when the rap of the pencil was heard.

"Am I to understand," asked the deacon, turning to Dr. X, "that my five minutes has expired?" "Yes, deacon; I am sorry, but your time is up." "And all general remarks are limited to five minutes?" "Yes; that was the understanding." "The deacon turned very deliberately to his fellow members. "Then, brethren," he proceeded, "I shall throw the remainder of my remarks into the form of a prayer." The deacon kept the floor.

place, sending its roots downward and its branches upward!"

This story is told of Archdeacon Denison: A perplexed parishioner went to the vicar's study one day and blurted out: "Why, I hear, Mr. Archdeacon, as how you refused to bury dissenters?" "No," replied the archdeacon, "you have been wrongfully informed, my man. I should really like to bury them all."

An English preacher was speaking of the transitoriness of earthly things. "Look at the great cities of antiquity!" he exclaimed, "where are they now? Why, some of them have perished so utterly that it is doubtful if they ever existed."

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Of the 40,000 species of beetles widely diffused over the earth's surface not one is known to be venomous or armed with a sting.

A young lady in New Jersey heard a man in her wardrobe and after neatly turling the key sent for a policeman.

The first Greek to explain the true character of the sun, and to hoist the idea of it being a God was Anaxagoras, born in Ionia in the year 500 B. C. For this great heresy he was punished as an atheist.

The "Peculiarities" bible is so called because of a peculiar error it contains. It was printed at Geneva by English exiles, and has this curious rendering of Genesis iii, 7: "Making themselves breeches out of fig leaves."

During the past year Sandow has become a confirmed bicyclist. He did not at first give his approval to this form of exercise, thinking it would develop the leg muscles only. He has increased his single finger lift from 600 pounds to 750, while the dumbbell that he raises with one hand weighs 255 pounds, an increase of fifty pounds over last year. His harness lift has increased from 5,800 to 6,100 pounds.

One of the most remarkable freaks of nature ever seen in the vicinity is the four-legged Plymouth Rock rooster owned by Thomas Flintigan, a Farnham section farmer, who lives in Elwood, Ind. The rooster is 2 years old and, although otherwise a common looking chicken, it has two well-developed pairs of legs. The hind legs branch out from the hips immediately behind the ordinary legs, and when it walks the hind legs go through the motions of walking. The chicken is a great pet and attracts widespread attention.

A Chicago woman found a man under her bed. As she had been anticipating this event since the age of maturity, she was prepared for the worst. She had a revolver in her pocket which had been mugged out in her mind for many years, she seized the intruder by the shoulders and yelled for the police. The scheme succeeded and the burglar is now in jail.

There are over a thousand men in New York and Brooklyn, according to the latest returns, who are worth between \$1,000,000 and \$10,000,000 each, and the most of them are entirely unknown to the general public. Only two citizens of New York—John D. Rockefeller and J. W. Astor—are supposed to be worth more than \$10,000,000 apiece, but there are nine who are each worth \$5,000,000 and over, as well as two estates of like amount. The total number of millionaires in the two cities is greater than in all the rest of the country.

While the friends of Clara Heppenstall were gathered in her home at Freshold, N. J., on the night of the 4th inst., talking of her life and of her death on the day before, they were startled by a shriek coming from the room where the body had been laid out. Several of the men present rushed to the room, but instantly ran back with blanched faces. Sitting upright in her white robes was the supposed corpse, with wide open eyes. Her lips began to move as if she would speak. Then the young woman fell back into the coffin. Charles Burton, a neighbor, fainted. The frightened men finally plucked up courage enough to go to the assistance of Burton, and a doctor was hastily summoned. When the physician arrived Burton had recovered his senses and the doctor examined Miss Heppenstall. He announced that there was life, and that the case was one of suspended animation. He applied electricity, and soon the woman was resting quietly.